

=> S bee(w)venom and rhumato?

L3 1 BEE(W) VENOM AND RHUMATO?

=> d 13

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 80004448 EMBASE
DN 1980004448
TI [Experimental treatment of rheumatism with local injections of extracts of
bee ***venom***].
UNE EXPERIENCE ***RHUMATOLOGIQUE*** D'INJECTIONS LOCALES D'EXTRAIT DE
VENIN D'ABEILLES.
AU Forestier F.; Palmer M.
CS France
SO Rhumatologie, (1979) 31/6 (233-236).
CODEN: RHUMAY
CY France
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
LA French

=> s bee(w)venom and lidocaine

L4 10 BEE(W) VENOM AND LIDOCAINE

=> d 14

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 10 MEDLINE
AN 2000136991 MEDLINE
DN 20136991
TI Phospholipase A2-induced coagulation abnormalities after bee sting.
AU Petroianu G; Liu J; Helfrich U; Maleck W; Rufer R
CS University of Heidelberg at Mannheim, Department of Pharmacology and
Toxicology, Germany.. petroia@rumms.uni-mannheim.de
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE, (2000 Jan) 18 (1) 22-7.
Journal code: AA2. ISSN: 0735-6757.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200004
EW 20000404

=> d 14 all 1-10

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 10 MEDLINE
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AU Petroianu G; Liu J; Helfrich U; Maleck W; Rufer R
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SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE, (2000 Jan) 18 (1) 22-7.
Journal code: AA2. ISSN: 0735-6757.

CY . United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200004
EW 20000404
AB We will examine the correlation between various ***bee***

venom phospholipase A2 (PLA2) concentrations and several parameters of coagulation in human plasma in order to offer a rationale for requesting a particular laboratory coagulation test after bee sting(s). We will also evaluate in vitro the influence of clinically available drugs with a noncompetitive inhibitory effect on PLA2 on the anticoagulant effect of ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2. Prothrombin index (PTi), partial thromboplastin time (PTT), antithrombin III (AT III), soluble fibrin monomers (SFM), the activity of coagulation factors I, II, V, and VIII, and thrombelastography (TEG) parameters (split point [Sp], reaction time [R], kinetic time [K], coagulation time [R + K], maximal amplitude [MA], and the growth angle [alpha]) were determined before and after addition of 1.4, 2.7, and 4.1 units (1, 2, and 3 microg protein respectively) of ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2. Linear regression was used to determine the significance of the relationship between these coagulation parameters and ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2 concentrations used. To study the influence of ketamine, ***lidocaine***, magnesium, furosemide, and cromolyn on the anticoagulant effect of ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2, PTi and factor II- and V-activities were measured before and after addition of 2.7 units of PLA2 and PLA2 plus one of the tested substances. Determinations of F II, PTi, F V, and F VIII showed a negative correlation to ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2 concentration ($r = -0.88, -0.86, -0.81, \text{ and } -0.79$ respectively). A positive correlation was found for PTT ($r = 0.69$). FII- activity and PTi correlated better with ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2 concentration than other parameters. F I, AT III, and SFM showed no changes. Whereas Sp, R, and K were prolonged by ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2 and a was reduced, there was no correlation to the PLA2 concentration. Addition of none of the 5 substances could correct the effects of ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2 on the coagulation. In a patient with toxic reaction o a severe anaphylactic reaction after bee sting(s) we suggest determinations of FII and/or PTi. This will allow a quick and economical assessment of coagulation abnormalities after bee sting(s). Noncompetitive PLA2-inhibitors (ketamine, ***lidocaine***, magnesium, furosemide, and cromolyn) are unable to correct in vitro the anticoagulant effect of ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2. They cannot be recommended at this stag for this purpose. Further investigations with competitive PLA2-inhibitors are warranted.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Antithrombin III: ME, metabolism
*** Bee Venoms: CH, chemistry***
****Bee Venoms: EN, enzymology***

*Bees

*Blood Coagulation Disorders: BL, blood

*Blood Coagulation Disorders: ET, etiology

*Blood Coagulation Tests: MT, methods

Cromolyn Sodium: PD, pharmacology

Drug Screening

Factor V: ME, metabolism

Factor VIII: ME, metabolism

Fibrinogen: ME, metabolism

Furosemide: PD, pharmacology

*Insect Bites and Stings: CO, complications

Ketamine: PD, pharmacology

*** Lidocaine: PD, pharmacology***

Linear Models

Magnesium: PD, pharmacology

*Phospholipases A: AE, adverse effects
 Phospholipases A: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
 Phospholipases A: AN, analysis
 Phospholipases A: DE, drug effects
 Prothrombin: ME, metabolism

RN ***137-58-6 (Lidocaine)*** ; 15826-37-6 (Cromolyn Sodium); 54-31-9
 (Furosemide); 6740-88-1 (Ketamine); 7439-95-4 (Magnesium); 9000-94-6
 (Antithrombin III); 9001-24-5 (Factor V); 9001-26-7 (Prothrombin);
 9001-27-8 (Factor VIII); 9001-32-5 (Fibrinogen)

CN EC 3.1.1.- (Phospholipases A); 0 (***Bee*** ***Venoms***)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
 AN 2000050514 EMBASE
 TI Computer-assisted infrared thermographic study of axon reflex induced by
 intradermal melittin.
 AU Koyama N.; Hirata K.; Hori K.; Dan K.; Yokota T.
 CS N. Koyama, Department of Physiology, Shiga University Medical Sciences,
 Seta, Otsu, Japan. natsu@belle.shiga-med.ac.jp
 SO Pain, (2000) 84/2-3 (133-139).
 Refs: 29
 ISSN: 0304-3959 CODEN: PAINDB
 PUI S 0304-3959(99)00192-X
 CY Netherlands
 DT Journal; Article
 FS 024 Anesthesiology
 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
 030 Pharmacology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
 052 Toxicology
 008 Neurology and NeurosurgeryNeurology and Neurosurgery

LA English
 SL English
 AB The aim of the present study was to investigate whether melittin, the
 principal toxin of the honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) venom, can be used as an
 algogenic agent in the study of pain in humans. Five micrograms of
 melittin in 0.5 ml of saline was intradermally injected into the volar
 aspect of the forearm. Resultant pain was scored by a visual analogue
 scale (VAS), and skin temperature change was analyzed by means of a
 computer-assisted infrared thermography. Intradermal melittin temporarily
 produced severe pain, followed by a sustained increase in skin
 temperature. The skin temperature increase peaked in about 10 min and
 outlasted 1 h. Topical application of 10% ***lidocaine*** gel did not
 significantly suppress the melittin-induced pain, but markedly suppressed
 both the increase in the peak temperature and the area of temperature
 increase. In conclusion, 5 .mu.g of melittin is sufficient to produce pain
 in humans and 10% ***lidocaine*** gel differentially decreases the
 melittin-induced axon reflex without any significant analgesic effect.
 Copyright (C) 2000 International Association for the Study of Pain.
 Published by Elsevier Science B.V.

CT Medical Descriptors:
 *pain: DT, drug therapy
 *skin temperature
 reflex
 nerve fiber
 rating scale
 infrared photography
 thermography
 computer assisted diagnosis
 dose time effect relation
 gel
 nerve fiber C
 visual analogue scale

axon reflex
human
male
female
human experiment
normal human
controlled study
aged
adult
clinical trial
article

priority journal
Drug Descriptors:

*melittin: TO, drug toxicity
****lidocaine: PD, pharmacology***
****lidocaine: PR, pharmaceuticals***
****lidocaine: DT, drug therapy***
****lidocaine: TP, topical drug administration***
bee venom: TO, drug toxicity

RN (melittin) 20449-79-0, 37231-28-0, 65742-02-1; (***lidocaine***)
137-58-6, 24847-67-4, 56934-02-2, 73-78-9

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 2000049945 EMBASE

TI Phospholipase A2-induced coagulation abnormalities after bee sting.

AU Petroianu G.; Liu J.; Helfrich U.; Maleck W.; Rufer R.

CS Dr. G. Petroianu, University of Heidelberg at Mannheim, Dept. of
Pharmacology and Toxicology, Maybach Street 14-16, 68169 Mannheim,
Germany. petroia@rumms.uni-mannheim.de

SO American Journal of Emergency Medicine, (2000) 18/1 (22-27).

Refs: 31

ISSN: 0735-6757 CODEN: AJEMEN

CY United States

DT Journal; Article

FS 025 Hematology

052 Toxicology

LA English

SL English

AB We will examine the correlation between various ***bee***

venom phospholipase A2 (PLA2) concentrations and several
parameters of coagulation in human plasma in order to offer a rationale
for requesting a particular laboratory coagulation test after bee
sting(s). We will also evaluate in vitro the influence of clinically
available drugs with a noncompetitive inhibitory effect on PLA2 on the
anticoagulant effect of ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2. Prothrombin
index (PTi), partial thromboplastin time (PTT), antithrombin III (AT III),
soluble fibrin monomers (SFM), the activity of coagulation factors I, II,
V, and VIII, and thrombelastography (TEG) parameters (split point [Sp],
reaction time [R], kinetic time [K], coagulation time [R + K], maximal
amplitude [MA], and the growth angle [.alpha.]) were determined before and
after addition of 1.4, 2.7, and 4.1 units (1, 2, and 3 .mu.g protein
respectively) of ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2. Linear regression was
used to determine the significance of the relationship between these
coagulation parameters and ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2
concentrations used. To study the influence of ketamine, ***lidocaine***
, magnesium, furosemide, and cromolyn on the anticoagulant effect of
bee ***venom*** PLA2, PTi and factor II- and V-activities were
measured before and after addition of 2.7 units of PLA2 and PLA2 plus one
of the tested substances. Determinations of F II, PTi, F V, and F VIII
showed a negative correlation to ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2
concentration (r = -0.88, -0.86, -0.81, and -0.79 respectively). A
positive correlation was found for PTT (r = 0.69). FII- activity and PTi
correlated better with ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2 concentration

than other parameters. F I, AT III, and SFM showed no changes. Whereas Sp, R, and K were prolonged by ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2 and .alpha. was reduced, there was no correlation to the PLA2 concentration. Addition of none of the 5 substances could correct the effects of ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2 on the coagulation. In a patient with toxic reaction o a severe anaphylactic reaction after bee sting(s) we suggest determinations of FII and/or PTi. This will allow a quick and economical assessment of coagulation abnormalities after bee sting(s). Noncompetitive PLA2-inhibitors (ketamine, ***lidocaine***, magnesium, furosemide, and cromolyn) are unable to correct in vitro the anticoagulant effect of ***bee*** ***venom*** PLA2. They cannot be recommended at this stag for this purpose. Further investigations with competitive PLA2-inhibitors are warranted. Copyright (C) 2000 W.B. Saunders Company.

CT Medical Descriptors:
 *blood clotting disorder: ET, etiology
 *bee sting: ET, etiology
 *enzyme analysis
 pathogenesis
 blood clotting test
 protein analysis
 concentration (parameters)
 correlation function
 human
 male
 female
 clinical article
 human experiment
 human tissue
 article
 priority journal
 Drug Descriptors:
 *phospholipase A2: EC, endogenous compound
 ketamine
 lidocaine
 magnesium
 furosemide
 cromoglycate disodium

RN (phospholipase A2) 9001-84-7; (ketamine) 1867-66-9, 6740-88-1, 81771-21-3;
 (***lidocaine***) 137-58-6, 24847-67-4, 56934-02-2, 73-78-9;
 (magnesium) 7439-95-4; (furosemide) 54-31-9; (cromoglycate disodium)
 15826-37-6, 16110-51-3, 93356-79-7, 93356-84-4

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
 AN 1999002361 EMBASE
 TI The contribution of spinal neuronal changes to development of prolonged, tonic nociceptive responses of the cat induced by subcutaneous ***bee*** ***venom*** injection.
 AU Chen J.; Luo C.; Li H.-L.
 CS Dr. J. Chen, Department of Anatomy, K. K. Leung Brain Research Center, Fourth Military Medical University, 17 West Chang-le Road, Xi'an 710032, China
 SO European Journal of Pain, (1998) 2/4 (359-376).
 Refs: 53
 ISSN: 1090-3801 CODEN: EJPAFJ
 CY United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article
 FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
 LA English
 SL English
 AB To elucidate neurophysiological mechanisms of persistent pain induced by tissue injury, the present study was designed to investigate the effects of s.c. ***bee*** ***venom*** injection on responses of the dorsal

horn nociceptive neurons and those of behavior in anesthetized and awake cats, respectively. A parallel comparative study was also performed to compare the effects of s.c. ***bee*** and formalin injections on neuronal responses by using an extracellular single-unit recording technique. The present results showed that s.c. ***bee*** injection into the peripheral cutaneous receptive field resulted in a protracted, tonic monophasic increase in spike responses of wide-dynamic-range (WDR) neurons for more than 1 h, while injection of the same volume of vehicle did not have such an effect. The mean number of spikes during the 60-min period after ***bee*** was 6.74.+-2.58 spikes/s (n= 10), which showed a significant increase in firing rate over the background activity (2.23 .+- . 0.96 spikes/s). Behavioral observations showed that s.c. ***bee*** injection into the dorsum of a hind paw also produced a prolonged, tonic single phase of response indicative of pain, suggesting that central neuronal changes may contribute to development of ***bee*** -induced prolonged, tonic pain in cats. The increased neuronal firing induced by s.c. ***bee*** could be suppressed by a single dose of i.v. morphine and resumed by naloxone. Blockade of the sciatic nerve with ***lidocaine*** resulted in a complete suppression of the ***bee*** -induced neuronal firing, suggesting that the central neuronal changes following s.c. ***bee*** are peripherally- dependent. Comparative studies showed that the duration and frequency of the ***bee*** -induced neuronal responses were comparable to those induced by s.c. formalin; however, responses of WDR neurons to mechanical stimuli applied to the injection site of the two chemical agents were quite different. ***Bee*** produced a significant enhancement of mechanical responses of WDR neurons, while, on the contrary, formalin produced a desensitization of sensory receptors in the injection site, suggesting that the two tonic pain models may have different underlying mechanisms.

CT

Medical Descriptors:

*nociception
 *neurophysiology
 *pain: ET, etiology
 tissue injury
 spinal cord dorsal horn
 cat
 animal behavior
 nerve cell
 pain assessment
 desensitization
 sensory receptor
 pathophysiology
 electrophysiology
 neuromodulation
 nonhuman
 male
 female
 animal experiment
 animal model
 controlled study
 article
 priority journal

Drug Descriptors:

****bee venom***

morphine

n methyl dextro aspartic acid: EC, endogenous compound

RN (morphine) 52-26-6, 57-27-2; (n methyl dextro aspartic acid) 6384-92-5

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 83058327 EMBASE

DN 1983058327
 TI [Anaphylactic shock. Results of a national study of 1047 cases].
 LE CHOC ANAPHYLACTIQUE. RESULTATS D'UNE ENQUETE NATIONALE PORTANT SUR 1047
 CAS.
 AU Mantz J.M.; Pauli G.; Meyer P.; et al.
 CS Serv. Reanim. Med., Hosp. Civ., 67091 Strasbourg, France
 SO Revue de Medecine Interne, (1982) 3/4 (331-338).
 CODEN: RMEIDE
 CY France
 DT Journal
 FS 038 Adverse Reactions Titles
 006 Internal Medicine
 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
 024 Anesthesiology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
 LA French
 SL English
 AB Results of a multicentric French study of 1047 cases of anaphylactic shock
 seen during the past 6 years are reported. Anesthetics and curarizing
 drugs, hymenoptera venoms, analgesics, iodine-containing contrast products
 and antibiotics are responsible for 75% of the cases. Hyperacute forms of
 anaphylactic shock, clinically manifested by cardiovascular signs, are
 represented by one third of the cases in the series. The remaining two
 thirds concern subacute cases dominated by cutaneous, respiratory,
 digestive or neurological signs. In half the cases, anaphylactic shock
 developed less than 5 minutes after contact with the allergen. Contrary to
 widespread opinion, there exists a correlation between the severity of the
 clinical state and certain laboratory parameters (leukopenia, lowering of
 serum complement). Diverse therapeutic measures were employed;
 corticotherapy was applied in 90% of the cases, adrenaline in only 16%.
 The authors deplore the loss of 32 of the 1047 patients (3%).
 CT Medical Descriptors:
 *adverse drug reaction
 *alfadione
 *anaphylactic shock
 *betoxycaine
 *blood
 *drug hypersensitivity
 *nortoxiferrine
 *drug therapy
 *plasma
 blood and hemopoietic system
 therapy
 intravenous drug administration
 human
 cardiovascular system
 epidemiology
 Drug Descriptors:
 *acetylsalicylic acid
 *adrenalin
 *aminophenazone
 *analgesic agent
 *anesthetic agent
 *antibiotic agent
 ****bee venom***
 *cephalosporin derivative
 *contrast medium
 *corticosteroid derivative
 *corticotropin
 *cyanocobalamin
 *dextran
 *dobutamine

=> s kim(w)c(m)

MISSING OPERATOR 'W)C(M'

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=> s kim(w)c(w)m

L5 0 KIM(W) C(W) M

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NEWS	4	Aug 24	TABULATE Now Available in More STN Databases
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NEWS	6	Sep 7	DGENE GETSIM ALERT: Similarity Current-Awareness Searching of Biosequences
NEWS	7	Sep 11	Textile Technology Digest (TEXTILETECH) now available on STN
NEWS	8	Sep 21	KKF renamed DKILIT
NEWS EXPRESS			FREE UPGRADE 5.0D FOR STN EXPRESS 5.0 WITH DISCOVER! (WINDOWS) NOW AVAILABLE
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=> s bee(w)venom and ?arthris

L3 0 BEE(W) VENOM AND ?ARTHRIS

=> s bee

L4 40968 BEE

=> s l4 and venom?

L5 8352 L4 AND VENOM?

=> s l5 and (?arthrititis)

L6 126 L5 AND (?ARTHRITIS)

=> s l6 and (lidocain or 137-58-6)

L7 0 L6 AND (LIDOCAIN OR 137-58-6)

=> s l6 and pain

L8 10 L6 AND PAIN

=> d l8

L8 . ANSWER 1 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000278919 EMBASE
TI ***Bee*** ***venom*** provides ***pain*** relief.
SO Manufacturing Chemist, (2000) 71/8 (11).
ISSN: 0262-4230 CODEN: MCHMDI
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Note
FS 030 Pharmacology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English

=> d 18 all 1-10

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000278919 EMBASE
TI ***Bee*** ***venom*** provides ***pain*** relief.
SO Manufacturing Chemist, (2000) 71/8 (11).
ISSN: 0262-4230 CODEN: MCHMDI
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Note
FS 030 Pharmacology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*analgesia
New Zealand
arthritis: DT, drug therapy
drug marketing
diet supplementation
hormone synthesis
antiinflammatory activity
human
clinical trial
note
Drug Descriptors:
****bee venom: CT, clinical trial***
****bee venom: DT, drug therapy***
****bee venom: PD, pharmacology***
honey: DT, drug therapy
nectar ease
RN (honey) 8028-66-8
CN (1) Nectar ease
CO (1) Nelson

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1999425740 EMBASE
TI Beekeepers' arthropathy.
AU Cuende E.; Fraguas J.; Pena J.E.; Pena F.; Garcia J.C.; Gonzalez M.
CS Dr. E. Cuende, Unidad de Reumatologia, Hospital Txagorritxu, Jose
Atxotegui s/n, 01009 Vitoria, Spain
SO Journal of Rheumatology, (1999) 26/12 (2684-2690).
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0315-162X CODEN: JRHUA
CY Canada
DT Journal; Article
FS 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
LA English

SL English

AB Objective. To describe the clinical, analytical, and radiological features of an observed arthropathy affecting beekeepers. Methods. Prospective study of 34 patients (32 male, 2 female), mean age 42 years (range 16 to 66 years), evaluated for the presence of acute or chronic

arthritis related to beekeeping. All patients were working and living in the same village, Fuenlabrada de los Montes (1300 habitants), where there is a census of 180 beekeepers. An epidemiologic inquiry reported that > 50% of them reported episodes of ***arthritis*** on the hands during the month of August, at the time of honey collection. Results. Acute ***arthritis*** was observed in 10 patients.

Pain, tenderness, joint swelling, and warmth were present in most cases. Chronic arthropathy was noted in 32 patients. Tenderness was present in 16 cases, synovial thickening in 12, limited joint mobility in 8, bony swelling in 15, and joint deformities in 13 patients. Radiological study showed periarticular soft tissue swelling, bone sclerosis, periostitis, bony erosions, subchondral cysts, geodes, osteophytes, and joint narrowing. Conclusion. Beekeepers have joint disease apparently related to ***bee*** stings. Etiopathogenesis is unknown. Mechanical trauma, ***venom*** compounds, infection, and foreign body synovitis are factors that are thought to influence the pathogenesis of this syndrome. We designate the condition 'beekeepers' arthropathy,' and consider it an occupational disorder.

CT Medical Descriptors:

*arthropathy: EP, epidemiology

*arthropathy: ET, etiology

*occupational disease: EP, epidemiology

*occupational disease: ET, etiology

****bee sting***

pathogenesis

prevalence

clinical feature

joint mobility

pain assessment

human

male

female

clinical article

aged

adult

article

priority journal

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 90302592 EMBASE

DN 1990302592

TI ***Bee*** ***venom*** therapy for chronic ***pain*** .

AU Klinghardt D.K.

CS 1468 Saint Francis Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87501, United States

SO Journal of Neurological and Orthopaedic Medicine and Surgery, (1990) 11/3 (195-197).

ISSN: 0890-6599 CODEN: JOMSEB

CY United States

DT Journal; Conference Article

FS 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

033 Orthopedic Surgery

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

CT Medical Descriptors:

*intervertebral disk hernia: DT, drug therapy

****intractable pain: DT, drug therapy***

****low back pain: DT, drug therapy***

****rheumatoid arthritis: DT, drug therapy***

adult
human
male
female
intradermal drug administration
conference paper
Drug Descriptors:
****bee venom: DT, drug therapy***

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 78157606 EMBASE

DN 1978157606

TI The pharmacological activity of tribenoside.

AU Jaques R.

CS Res. Dept., Pharmaceut. Div., Ciba Geigy, Basel, Switzerland

SO Pharmacology, (1977) 15/5 (445-460).

CODEN: PHMGBN

CY Switzerland

DT Journal

FS 037 Drug Literature Index

030 Pharmacology

LA English

AB Ethyl-3,5,6-tri-O-benzyl-D-glucofuranoside (tribenoside), the active substance of Glyvenol, displays a unique spectrum of activities. It possesses anti-inflammatory, mild analgesic, antitoxic, wound-healing, fibrinolysis-promoting, anti-arthrotic, amine-release-inhibitory, membrane-stabilizing and venotropic properties. Unlike corticosteroids or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, tribenoside does not exert untoward effects on the gastro-intestinal system, the connective tissue or the body's defence systems. In addition, tribenoside does not affect the prostaglandin-synthetase system. Tribenoside thus seems to share the positive pharmacological properties ascribed to glucocorticoids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, yet is free from the undesirable effects of both.

CT Medical Descriptors:

****arthritis***

*arthrosis

*fibrinolysis

*inflammation

****pain***

*wound healing

review

Drug Descriptors:

*amine

*aminophenazone

*analgesic agent

*anaphylatoxin

****bee venom***

*bradykinin

*substance p

*compound 48-80

*corticotropin derivative

*hydrocortisone

*metformin

*ovalbumin

*oxprenolol

*phenylbutazone

*thrombocyte cr 51

*propranolol

*salicylic acid

*tetracosactide

*tribenoside

****wasp venom***

radioisotope
 c44680 ba
 unclassified drug
 RN (aminophenazone) 58-15-1, 8058-63-7; (bradykinin) 58-82-2, 5979-11-3;
 (substance p) 33507-63-0; (hydrocortisone) 50-23-7; (metformin) 1115-70-4,
 657-24-9; (ovalbumin) 77466-29-6; (oxprenolol) 22972-97-0, 6452-71-7,
 6452-73-9; (phenylbutazone) 129-18-0, 50-33-9, 8054-70-4; (propranolol)
 13013-17-7, 318-98-9, 3506-09-0, 4199-09-1, 525-66-6; (salicylic acid)
 63-36-5, 69-72-7; (tetracosactide) 16960-16-0; (tribenoside) 10310-32-4
 CN Glyvenol; Synacthen; C44680 ba

 L8 ANSWER 5 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
 AN 75023135 EMBASE
 DN 1975023135
 TI A study of the therapeutic value of electrophoresis with ***bee***
 venom ('mellivenon') in children with rheumatoid ***arthritis**
 (Bulgarian).
 AU Nikolova V.
 CS Bulgaria
 SO PROBL.PEDIAT., (1973) Vol.16/- (101-106).
 CODEN: XXXXXB
 DT Journal
 FS 037 Drug Literature Index
 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
 031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
 030 Pharmacology
 LA Bulgarian
 AB Mellivenon was introduced by electrophoresis into the affected joints of
 18 children with rheumatoid ***arthritis*** . ***Bee***
 venom is a complex mixture of biologic substances, including
 melletin, apamine, hyaluronidase and phospholipase A, which have a local
 analgesic, hyperemia inducing, and antiinflammatory effect and stimulate
 the pituitary adrenal system, followed by enhanced secretion of adrenal
 corticotrophic hormone and cortisone. Treatment was carried out, in
 conjunction with the maintenance antirheumatic drug therapy previously
 given for months without much effect. The untoward reactions were
 observed. The joint ***pains*** abated and even completely
 disappeared; joint deformities improved in 48 cases and the extent of
 movement in 39. Rheumatic activity was reduced in children with moderate
 and minimal activity, but was unaffected in severely active cases. With
 the exception of 2 patients with high rheumatoid activity whose basic
 inflammatory process was further activated, it was possible to reduce the
 dose of maintenance hormonal treatment in 4 patients, to discontinue it in
 2 and to reduce all other antirheumatic therapy, aspirin, amidopyrine,
 analgin and resochin in 8 patients.
 CT Medical Descriptors:
 *clinical study
 *corticotropin release
 *drug screening
 *hyperemia
 *hypophysis adrenal system
 *inflammation
 *joint
 *pharmacology
 ****rheumatoid arthritis***
 child
 major clinical study
 therapy
 intraarticular drug administration
 Drug Descriptors:
 *acetylsalicylic acid
 *aminophenazone
 *analgesic agent

*antiinflammatory agent
 bee venom
 *chloroquine
 *cortisone
 *dipyrone
 mellivenon
 unclassified drug
 RN (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6,
 63781-77-1; (aminophenazone) 58-15-1, 8058-63-7; (chloroquine) 132-73-0,
 3545-67-3, 50-63-5, 54-05-7; (cortisone) 53-06-5; (dipyrone) 50567-35-6,
 5907-38-0, 68-89-3
 CN Mellivenon; Analgin; Aspirin; Resochin; Amidopyrine
 CO Pharmachim (Bulgaria)

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
 AN 2000:54659 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000054659
 TI Beekeepers' arthropathy.
 AU Cuende, Eduardo (1); Fraguas, Jesus; Pena, Juan Enrique; Pena, Fernando;
 Garcia, Juan Carlos; Gonzalez, Manuel
 CS (1) Unidad de Reumatologia, Hospital Txagorritxu, Jose Atxotegui s/n,
 01009, Vitoria Spain
 SO Journal of Rheumatology, (Dec., 1999) Vol. 26, No. 12, pp. 2684-2690.
 ISSN: 0315-162X.
 DT Article
 LA English
 SL English
 AB Objective: To describe the clinical, analytical, and radiological features
 of an observed arthropathy affecting beekeepers. Methods: Prospective
 study of 34 patients (32 male, 2 female), mean age 42 years (range 16 to
 66 years), evaluated for the presence of acute or chronic
 arthritis related to beekeeping. All patients were working and
 living in the same village, Fuenlabrada de los Montes (1300 habitants),
 where there is a census of 180 beekeepers. An epidemiologic inquiry
 reported that > 50% of them reported episodes of ***arthritis*** on
 the hands during the month of August, at the time of honey collection.
 Results: Acute ***arthritis*** was observed in 10 patients.
 Pain, tenderness, joint swelling, and warmth were present in most
 cases. Chronic arthropathy was noted in 32 patients. Tenderness was
 present in 16 cases, synovial thickening in 12, limited joint mobility in
 8, bony swelling in 15, and joint deformities in 13 patients. Radiological
 study showed periarticular soft tissue swelling, bone sclerosis,
 periostitis, bony erosions, subchondral cysts, geodes, osteophytes, and
 joint narrowing. Conclusion: Beekeepers have joint disease apparently
 related to ***bee*** stings. Etiopathogenesis is unknown. Mechanical
 trauma, ***venom*** compounds, infection, and foreign body synovitis
 are factors that are thought to influence the pathogenesis of this
 syndrome. We designate the condition "beekeepers' arthropathy," and
 consider it an occupational disorder.
 CC Bones, Joints, Fasciae, Connective and Adipose Tissue - General; Methods
 *18001
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Diagnostic *12504
 Immunology and Immunochemistry - General; Methods *34502
 BC Hominidae 86215
 IT Major Concepts
 Occupational Health (Allied Medical Sciences); Rheumatology (Human
 Medicine, Medical Sciences)
 IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
 periarticular soft tissue: connective tissue, inflammation
 IT Diseases
 beekeeper's arthropathy: joint disease; periostitis: bone disease
 IT Alternate Indexing
 Periostitis (MeSH)

IT · Miscellaneous Descriptors
 beekeeping: occupation
 GT Fuenlabrada de los Montes (Spain, Europe, Palearctic region)
 ORGN Super Taxa
 Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
 ORGN Organism Name
 human (Hominidae): adult, aged, female, male, middle age, patient
 ORGN Organism Superterms
 Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AN 1989:429996 BIOSIS

DN BA88:88254

TI ***BEE*** ***VENOM*** THERAPY FOR ***ARTHRITIS*** .

AU KIM C M

CS MONMOUTH PAIN INST. INC., RED BANK, N.J., U.S.A. 07701.

SO RHUMATOLOGIE, (1989) 41 (3), 67-72.

CODEN: RHUMAY.

FS BA; OLD

LA English

AB ***Bee*** ***Venom*** therapy for ***arthritis***. remains somewhat controversial. Unfortunately, there are very few controlled studies available to guide clinical practice. One Hundred and Eight patients with longstanding history of ***arthritis*** (RA or OA) who failed to respond to conventional medical treatment were used as subjects (Sept. 85 to Sept. 87). Participation was on a voluntary basis as denoted by informed consents from all subjects. All subjects were tested for possible allergic reaction before initial treatment. 0.1 ml. standard BV-10 was injected intradermally twice a week. The number of injections increased gradually each subsequent treatment until evaluation showed markedly improved or completely resolved. ***Pain*** was most common problem with subjects. ***Pain*** measure included the McGill ***Pain*** Questionnaire and Visual Analog Scales. Clinical evaluation included serial physical examinations and the thermographic findings. Each subject was followed 6 months to 2 years after finished treatment. Most of subjects, showed slight improvements after 3rd session and marked improvement average 12th treatment. Total 33,644 injections were given. No clinical complications or serious side effects were observed in any subjects who participated in the study. It was concluded the ***bee*** ***venom*** therapy is safe, effective and has no serious side effects, as long as a person is not allergic to ***bee*** ***venom***. The preliminary results highly suggest that ***bee*** ***venom*** therapy is a new alternative approach for ***arthritis*** victims who failed to respond to the conventional medical treatments.

CC Physical Anthropology; Ethnobiology *05000

Social Biology; Human Ecology *05500

Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids 10064

Biophysics - General Biophysical Techniques 10504

External Effects - Temperature as a Primary Variable - Hot 10618

Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Diagnostic 12504

Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Inflammation and Inflammatory Disease *12508

Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Therapy 12512

Bones, Joints, Fasciae, Connective and Adipose Tissue - General; Methods 18001

Bones, Joints, Fasciae, Connective and Adipose Tissue - Pathology *18006

Nervous System - Physiology and Biochemistry *20504

Pharmacology - Clinical Pharmacology *22005

Pharmacology - Connective Tissue, Bone and Collagen - Acting Drugs *22012

Toxicology - General; Methods and Experimental *22501

Immunology and Immunochemistry - Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508

Invertebrata, Comparative and Experimental Morphology, Physiology and

Pathology - Insecta - Physiology *64076
 Invertebrate Body Regions and Structures - Special Organs *64218
 BC Hymenoptera 75326
 Hominidae 86215
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 HUMAN ANTIARTHRITIC ACTIONS ***PAIN*** RHEUMATOID ***ARTHRITIS***
 OSTEOARTHRITIS THERMOGRAPHY MCGILL ***PAIN*** QUESTIONNAIRE
 VISUAL ANALOGUE SCALE FOLK MEDICINE

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
 AN 1987:391087 BIOSIS
 DN BR33:71227
 TI ***BEE*** ***VENOM*** THERAPY FOR ***ARTHRITIS*** AND
 NEURALGIAS.
 AU KIM C M
 CS MONMOUTH PAIN INST., 46 ENGLISH PLAZA, RED BANK, N.J.
 SO FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS ON PAIN, HAMBURG, WEST GERMANY, AUGUST 2-7, 1987.
 PAIN. (1987) 0 (SUPPL 4), S262.
 CODEN: PAINDB. ISSN: 0304-3959.
 DT Conference
 FS BR; OLD
 LA English
 CC General Biology - Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences,
 Congresses, Review Annuals 00520
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Inflammation and Inflammatory
 Disease *12508
 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Therapy 12512
 Bones, Joints, Fasciae, Connective and Adipose Tissue - Pathology *18006
 Nervous System - Physiology and Biochemistry *20504
 Nervous System - Pathology *20506
 Pharmacology - Neuropharmacology *22024
 Invertebrata, Comparative and Experimental Morphology, Physiology and
 Pathology - Insecta - Physiology 64076
 BC Hominidae 86215
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 ABSTRACT HUMAN ANALGESIC-DRUG ***PAIN*** MCGILL ***PAIN***
 QUESTIONNAIRE VISUAL ANALOG SCALES

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE
 AN 2000072399 MEDLINE
 DN 20072399
 TI Beekeeper' arthropathy.
 AU Cuende E; Fraguas J; Pena J E; Pena F; Garcia J C; Gonzalez M
 CS Rheumatology Unit, Hospital Txagorritxu, Vitoria, Pais Vasco, Spain.
 SO JOURNAL OF RHEUMATOLOGY, (1999 Dec) 26 (12) 2684-90.
 Journal code: JWX. ISSN: 0315-162X.
 CY Canada
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 200004
 EW 20000404
 AB OBJECTIVE: To describe the clinical, analytical, and radiological features
 of an observed arthropathy affecting beekeepers. METHODS: Prospective
 study of 34 patients (32 male, 2 female), mean age 42 years (range 16 to
 66 years), evaluated for the presence of acute or chronic
 arthritis related to beekeeping. All patients were working and
 living in the same village, Fuenlabrada de los Montes (1300 habitants),
 where there is a census of 180 beekeepers. An epidemiologic inquiry
 reported that > 50% of them reported episodes of ***arthritis*** on
 the hands during the month of August, at the time of honey collection.
 RESULTS: Acute ***arthritis*** was observed in 10 patients.
 Pain, tenderness, joint swelling, and warmth were present in most

cases. Chronic arthropathy was noted in 32 patients. Tenderness was present in 16 cases, synovial thickening in 12, limited joint mobility in 8, bony swelling in 15, and joint deformities in 13 patients. Radiological study showed periarticular soft tissue swelling, bone sclerosis, periostitis, bony erosions, subchondral cysts, geodes, osteophytes, and joint narrowing. CONCLUSION: Beekeepers have joint disease apparently related to ***bee*** stings. Etiopathogenesis is unknown. Mechanical trauma, ***venom*** compounds, infection, and foreign body synovitis are factors that are thought to influence the pathogenesis of this syndrome. We designate the condition "beekeepers' arthropathy," and consider it an occupational disorder.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Male

Adolescence

Adult

****Arthritis: EP, epidemiology***

*** Arthritis: PA, pathology***

*** Arthritis: RA, radiography***

****Bee Venoms: AE, adverse effects***

*** Bees***

Finger Joint: PA, pathology

Finger Joint: RA, radiography

Honey

Insect Bites and Stings

Middle Age

*Occupational Diseases: EP, epidemiology

Occupational Diseases: PA, pathology

Occupational Diseases: RA, radiography

Prospective Studies

Spain: EP, epidemiology

CN 0 (***Bee*** ***Venoms***)

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 10 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)

AN 1999:957443 SCISEARCH

GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 262ZP

TI Beekeepers' arthropathy

AU Cuende E (Reprint); Fraguas J; Pena J E; Pena F; Garcia J C; Gonzalez M

CS HOSP TXAGORRITXU, RHEUMATOL UNIT, JOSE ATXOTEGUI S-N, VITORIA 01009, SPAIN (Reprint); HOSP PUERTA DE HIERRO, SERV RADIOL, MADRID, SPAIN; DON BENITO VILLANUEVA, ORTHOPED SURG SERV, BADAJOZ, SPAIN; DON BENITO VILLANUEVA, PRIMARY CARE HLTH AREA, BADAJOZ, SPAIN; HOSP TXAGORRITXU, RHEUMATOL UNIT, VITORIA 01009, SPAIN

CYA SPAIN

SO JOURNAL OF RHEUMATOLOGY, (DEC 1999) Vol. 26, No. 12, pp. 2684-2690.

Publisher: J RHEUMATOL PUBL CO, 920 YONGE ST, SUITE 115, TORONTO ON M4W 3C7, CANADA.

ISSN: 0315-162X.

DT Article; Journal

FS LIFE; CLIN

LA English

REC Reference Count: 26

AB Objective, To describe the clinical, analytical, and radiological features of an observed arthropathy affecting beekeepers.

Methods. Prospective study of 34 patients (32 male, 2 female), mean age 42 years (range 16 to 66 years), evaluated for the presence of acute or chronic ***arthritis*** related to beekeeping. All patients were working and living in the same village, Fuenlabrada de los Montes (1300 inhabitants), where there is a census of 180 beekeepers. An epidemiologic inquiry reported that > 50% of them reported episodes of ***arthritis*** on the hands during the month of August, at the time of honey collection.

Results. Acute ***arthritis*** was observed in 10 patients.

Pain, tenderness, joint swelling, and warmth were present in most cases. Chronic arthropathy was noted in 32 patients. Tenderness was present in 16 cases, synovial thickening in 12, limited joint mobility in

8, bony swelling in 15, and joint deformities in 13 patients. Radiological study showed periarticular soft tissue swelling, bone sclerosis, periostitis, bony erosions, subchondral cysts, geodes, osteophytes, and joint narrowing.

Conclusion. Beekeepers have joint disease apparently related to ***bee*** stings. Etiopathogenesis is unknown. Mechanical trauma, ***venom*** compounds, infection, and foreign body synovitis are factor that are thought to influence the pathogenesis of this syndrome. We designate the condition 'beekeepers' arthropathy,' and consider it an occupational disorder.

CC RHEUMATOLOGY

ST Author Keywords: beekeepers; ***arthritis***

STP KeyWords Plus (R): RHEUMATOID- ***ARTHRITIS*** ; PHOSPHOLIPASE-A2; ***VENOM*** ; PROTEIN; JOINTS

RE

Referenced Author (RAU)	Year (RPY)	VOL (RVL)	PG (RPG)	Referenced Work (RWK)
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
ALTMAN R	1990	33	1601	ARTHRITIS RHEUM
ALTMAN R D	1984	27	277	ARTHRITIS RHEUM
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OLENGINSKI T P	1991	21	40	SEMIN ARTHRITIS RHEU
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PENA J	1995	105	164	MED CLIN-BARCELONA
PENA J	1989	37	227	VIDA APICOLA
REGINATO A J	1990	33	1753	ARTHRITIS RHEUM
RESNICK D	1989		379	BONE JOINT IMAGING
SHKENDEROV S	1982	20	317	TOXICON
TANNENBAUM H	1982	9	649	J RHEUMATOL
VANSAASE J L C M	1989	48	271	ANN RHEUM DIS
WILLIAMS W V	1987	30	1362	ARTHRITIS RHEUM

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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):end

=> d hit

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI ***Bee*** ***venom*** provides ***pain*** relief.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*analgesia

New Zealand

arthritis: DT, drug therapy

drug marketing

diet supplementation

hormone synthesis

antiinflammatory activity

human

clinical trial

note

Drug Descriptors:

****bee venom: CT, clinical trial***

****bee venom: DT, drug therapy***

****bee venom: PD, pharmacology***

honey: DT, drug therapy

nectar ease

=> d 16

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 126 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000278919 EMBASE
TI ***Bee*** ***venom*** provides pain relief.
SO Manufacturing Chemist, (2000) 71/8 (11).
ISSN: 0262-4230 CODEN: MCHMDI
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Note
FS 030 Pharmacology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English

=> d 16 1-5

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 126 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000278919 EMBASE
TI ***Bee*** ***venom*** provides pain relief.
SO Manufacturing Chemist, (2000) 71/8 (11).
ISSN: 0262-4230 CODEN: MCHMDI
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Note
FS 030 Pharmacology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 126 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000204542 EMBASE
TI Things do not get better by being left alone. The physician and
complementary medicine.
AU Perlman A.I.
CS Dr. A.I. Perlman, Saint Barnabas Health Care System, Saint Barnabas
Ambulatory Care Ctr., Livingston, NJ 07039, United States.
Aperlman@sbhcs.com
SO Journal of Rheumatology, (2000) 27/6 (1332-1333).
Refs: 10
ISSN: 0315-162X CODEN: JRHUA
CY Canada
DT Journal; Editorial
FS 031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index

LA. English

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 126 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1999425740 EMBASE
TI Beekeepers' arthropathy.
AU Cuende E.; Fraguas J.; Pena J.E.; Pena F.; Garcia J.C.; Gonzalez M.
CS Dr. E. Cuende, Unidad de Reumatologia, Hospital Txagorritxu, Jose
Atxotegui s/n, 01009 Vitoria, Spain
SO Journal of Rheumatology, (1999) 26/12 (2684-2690).
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0315-162X CODEN: JRHUA
CY Canada
DT Journal; Article
FS 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
LA English
SL English

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 126 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1999391245 EMBASE
TI ***Venoms*** , copper, and zinc in the treatment of ***arthritis***
AU Caldwell J.R.
CS Dr. J.R. Caldwell, Florida Arthritis and Allergy Inst., 311 North Clyde
Marris Boulevard, Daytona Beach, FL 32114, United States
SO Rheumatic Disease Clinics of North America, (1999) 25/4 (919-928).
Refs: 38
ISSN: 0889-857X CODEN: RDCAEK
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 030 Pharmacology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 126 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1999206812 EMBASE
TI ***Arthritis*** : New agents herald more effective symptom management.
AU Simon L.S.
CS Dr. L.S. Simon, Graduate Medical Education, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical
Center, Boston, MA, United States
SO Geriatrics, (1999) 54/6 (37-44).
Refs: 15
ISSN: 0016-867X CODEN: GERIAZ
CY United States
DT Journal; General Review
FS 020 Gerontology and Geriatrics
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 20449-79-0 REGISTRY

CN Melittin (honeybee) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Melittin (major) (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN ***Bee venom melittin***

CN Forapin

CN Forapine

CN Honeybee melittin

CN L-Glutamamide, glycyl-L-isoleucylglycyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-leucyl-L-threonyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-leucyl-L-prolyl-L-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-seryl-L-tryptophyl-L-isoleucyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-

CN Melittin

CN Melittin (Apis cerana)

CN Melittin I

FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH

DR 11030-50-5

MF C131 H229 N39 O31

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHM, EMBASE, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Apis mellifera

684 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

50 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

686 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

LT 1-23